



Wincanton Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1967

WIMCANTON

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health	:	P. Power Fox, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	:	F. R. Bealing, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	:	G.C. Sinkins, M.A.P.H.I. A. Royle, M.A.P.H.I.
Housing Officer	:	R. A. Higgins



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TO THE
CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE
WINCANTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1967.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The total number of live births during the year was 274, as compared with 256 for the previous year. The Standardised Birth Rate was 19.0, as compared with 17.8 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 17.2.

Deaths

The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 7, as compared with 3 for the previous year. The Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) was 25.5, as compared with 11.7 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 18.3. The Perinatal Mortality Rate was 21.6, as compared with 34.3 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 25.4.

The Standardised Death Rate of the population was 11.1, as compared with 10.4 for the previous year. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.2. Of the total deaths for all ages, namely, 244, 132 occurred in people aged 75 years and over.

IMMUNISATION

A feature of previous Annual Reports has been a table setting out the number of children and the percentage immunized against various infectious diseases. These figures were of value, since if the percentage fell below the level which would ensure "herd immunity" an outbreak of a particular infectious disease could occur, and therefore a fall below the level of "herd immunity" called for an intensification by all concerned to rectify what could be a dangerous state of affairs. Apart from this specific point, immunization was also an indication of the public's concern regarding health, and bore the same relationship as Tuberculosis and Infant Mortality statistics previously had reference the health of the community. It is regretted that the County Medical Officer of Health has stated that these figures will no longer be available.

SEPTIC TANKS

Free emptying service of septic tanks in the Rural area is a service provided by the Council. It is recognized that the disposal of sludge on pasture land has certain health hazards, both to cattle and to humans, and it is not always possible to deposit the sludge on arable land. In view of this, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government were approached and after some considerable correspondence the Ministry accepted in principle the suggestions put forward by me. The

agreed

amended recommendations/were

- (1) Septic tanks and cesspool contents should whenever practicable and necessary be disposed of via sewage works.
- (2) In designs for future sewerage disposal works allowance should be made, where practicable, to cope with septic tank contents.
- (3) That crude sewage should be disposed of on arable land, but the Department could not, especially in the present financial circumstances, encourage a deliberate policy of land purchase by local authorities.

The Council have accepted the advisability of adopting the above measures.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

The number of Independent Schools in the Wincanton area is eight (8), the number of pupils attending being 1,202, girls 699, boys 503. The County School Medical Service provides a wide scope of services which are of great value in promoting the positive health of school children. The service however, is restricted to children attending maintained schools and is NOT available to children attending independent schools. It is ironic that because the County Education Committee pay the fees for some children attending some of the independent schools these children, in common with the other children attending these schools, are deprived of the benefits of the County School Medical Service. The general practitioners who are Medical Officers to the schools, with the exception of King's School, Bruton (Boys 251), do not carry out School Medical Officer duties, but act in the capacity of the general practitioner. With the exception of King's School, no provision is made for routine vision testing, colour vision or hearing testing.

The absence of these facilities is disquieting, and in the Annual Report "The Health of the School Child, 1964 and 1965, the Chief Medical Officer made the following observations

(a) "Vision Testing of children in Independent Schools"

A number of local education authorities have extended their school healthservice arrangement to some of the independent schools in areas under Section 78 (2) of the Education Act, 1944. Unless such arrangement is in force it is possible for a child to spend all his school life without having a single test of vision; discovery of a visual defect will then be dependent upon suspicion of the child himself; his parents or teachers that his vision is defective. This method of finding by chance is unsatisfactory. (Page 20 and 21, Health of the School Child, 1964 and 1965).

(b) "Defective Colour Vision"

Various large-scale surveys, made from time to time by different workers using a variety of tests, have shown that the percentage of persons with defective colour vision in the male population is 8.0 per cent; and in females only 0.4 per cent.

In many trades and professions it is essential that those employed should possess the ability to discriminate between colours accurately, otherwise the colour defective person may be at a serious disadvantage.

In some industries materials may be wasted and much time lost, whilst in certain occupations this defect might endanger the safety and even lives of others. Unless the colour vision defect has been discovered, a boy might spend months training for work for which he is later found unsuitable.

The multiplicity of colours used to differentiate the various wires used in cables is well known, and the difficulties that these must cause for a worker with defective vision are an obvious example. This was confirmed by a letter sent in 1965 to the Department of Education and Science by the National Federated Electrical Association, which stated: "This association provides the employers' panel on the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Contracting Industry and has the responsibility for introducing proposals to improve the efficiency of the industry and the safety of the electrical operatives. A number of instances have occurred recently which has emphasized the need for young persons entering the industry, with a view to apprenticeship training, to be free from colour deficiency of the eyes, since they will be making electrical connections when they are older, with cables which have the principal colour codes of red, black, green, with the increasing use of yellow, blues and many others with electronic wiring systems. You will appreciate the danger a colour deficient person can be to himself, his colleagues and whoever uses the electrical system he installs, if the electrical wires are wrongly connected because the colours have been incorrectly identified." The letter concluded by urging examination for colour deficiency before a child left school.

"In some occupations it may be possible for a boy to carry out the work allotted to him satisfactorily but, because of a colour vision defect, he might be debarred from promotion, as this would call for a degree of colour vision discrimination of which he is incapable. If this possibility were known to him at the time of choosing his occupation, an ambitious boy might choose differently." (pages 2 and 22, Health of the School Child, 1964 and 1965).

With regard to routine hearing testing, at a Symposium arranged by the Welsh Faculty of the Royal College of General Practitioners in Cardiff 6.5.67, Professor A. L. Cochrane, Director of the Medical Research Council's Epidemiological Research Unit, who was not convinced of the value of certain much publicized screening procedures, supported tests for the detection of phenylketonuria and defects in hearing.

In the Annual Report, Health of School Children, there is listed the number of defects in school children found at routine medical inspections. The incidence for 5 year olds was 10.65%, 11 year olds, 17.18%, and 14 year olds, 18.56%. In Somerset for the year 1965, the incidence of defects per 1,000 children examined was 265. defects relating to skin, otitis media, heart, lung, and hernia, totalled 122, vision 125 and squint 19. There is no evidence to suggest that the incidence of defects amongst the children (approximately 1,262) attending independent schools in the Wincanton Rural District is any less than that of children attending the maintained schools.

Permission is given to Local Education Authorities in Section 78 para. 2 (b), of the Education Act, 1944 to make arrangements for securing the medical inspection and the provision of medical treatment of pupils in attendance at independent schools, subject to the consent of the proprietors. I wrote to Dr. Parry Jones, Principal School Medical Officer, that vision testing, colour vision and hearing testing should be provided for children attending independent schools. At a conference of School Medical Officers 17.7.67, this matter was discussed, and the appropriate minute reads:-

"Dr. Parry Jones was not anxious to embark on such an extension of work because there were already certain statutory obligations (Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948: B.C.G. vaccination of College of Education Students, etc.) which were not being fulfilled. It was also pointed out that in the previous year the Committee had turned down similar demands for vision testing for independent schools in the Chard area."

It is obvious that so long as the County medical services have insufficient personnel, there must be defects in the services provided, but I consider that pupils attending independent schools should receive the same standard of school medical service as children attending maintained schools, with special reference to vision testing, including colour vision testing, and hearing testing.

As in my previous Annual Reports, I should like to record my appreciation of the kindness, courtesy and help I have invariably received from the members of the Council and Officials.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient servant,

D. POWER FOX.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

WINCANTON RURAL DISTRICT

STATISTICS OF THE AREA FOR THE YEAR 1967

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	64,397
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£521,492
Estimated Produce of 1d. rate in the year ending 31.3.68	...	...	...	...	...	£2,008
No. of inhabited houses (31.3.68)	...	...	...	...	...	5 856
Population	.	.	...	...	...	16,860

RAINFALL

The rainfall for the year was 37.53 (41.67 in 1966)

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

The statistics furnished by the Registrar General shows the number of births and deaths after correction has been made for transfers to the normal place of residence of the individuals concerned. From these figures can be calculated the "crude" birth and death rates. As, however, the highest mortality occurs at the two extremes of life, and industrial areas in general have a bigger proportion of people living in the middle age periods of life, some correction must be made for the irregularities of distribution as regards age and sex, as otherwise the death rate will afford no accurate means of comparing the healthiness of one district with another. This comparability factor is furnished by the Registrar General, and applied to the "crude" birth or death rate gives a standardised rate and enables comparison to be made with the rate for England and Wales, or with rates of other districts.

Live Births	...	...	...	...	274
Live Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	16.3
Standardised Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	19.0
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	3
Stillbirth Rate per 1 000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	11
Total Births	...	...	...	...	277
Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1 000 live births	...	...	...	...	26
Infant Mortality Rate per 1 000 legitimate births	...	...	...	...	23
Infant Mortality Rate per 1 000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	...	43
Neonatal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births	...	...	...	...	10.9
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (first week) per 1,000 related live births	...	...	...	...	10.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	22
Percentage of illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	8.4
Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)	...	...	...	...	-
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion) per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	-

BIRTHS(A) Live Births

			<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ..	136	115	251	236
Illegitimate	12	11	23	20
	<u>148</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>256</u>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			16.3	15.2
Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated pop.			19	16.8
Birth Rate for England and Wales		...	17.2	17.7

(B) Stillbirths

Legitimate ...	2	1	3	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and still births			11	26.6
Stillbirth Rate for England and Wales		..	14.8	15.3

DEATHS

			<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Deaths ...	120	124	244	238
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population			14.5	14.1
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 population			11.1	10.4
Death Rate for England and Wales			11.2	11.7

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Puerperal Sepsis	Nil
Other Puerperal Causes	Nil

BIRTHS

The total number of births was 274, as compared with 256 the previous year, 148 males and 126 females. Of these, 23 were illegitimate, 12 males and 11 females.

DEATHS

The Standardised Death Rate was 10.8. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.2. The following table shows the age and sex incidence, and it will be noted that amongst the males, of the 120 deaths, 26 occurred amongst those 65 years and over, and 55 amongst these 75 years and over. Of the females, out of the total of 124 deaths, 25 were 65 years and over, and 77 were 75 years and over

AGES AT DEATH

Ages at death in years	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 ..	5	2	7
1 - 5 ..	-	-	-
5 - 15 ...	-	-	-
15 - 25 ...	-	-	-
25 - 35 . .	1	-	1
35 - 45 . .	2	1	3
45 - 55 . .	5	3	8
55 - 65 . .	26	16	42
65 - 75 . .	26	25	51
75 and over . .	55	77	132
Total ...	120	124	244

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	33	52
Deaths from Heart Disease (all ages)	82	67
Deaths from Phthisis (all ages)	-	-

The following table shows the causes of death and sex distribution

	Males	Females
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	8	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	5
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	2	1
Diabetes	1	2
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	17	32
Coronary Disease, Angina	33	14
Hypertension with heart disease	2	3
Other heart disease	15	15
Other circulatory disease	3	14
Pneumonia	7	14
Bronchitis	6	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-
Congenital Malformations	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1
All other accidents	2	-
Suicide	1	-
Total, all causes	120	124

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of children dying within the first twelve months of life was 7. The rate per 1,000 live births was 26, as compared with England and Wales - 18.3.

CAUSE OF DEATH AND AGE

Cause of Death	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year
Congenital Malformation	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	1
Pneumonia	-	2

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table sets out the details of infectious diseases notified during the year, and also the figures for the previous year

	Cases Notified	
	1967	1966
Measles	215	120
Whooping Cough	17	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-
Pneumonia	1	2
Dysentery	5	1
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	-	1
	239	124

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year was nil. Non-pulmonary nil. There were no deaths recorded as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The work of the Home Help Service continues to be an essential auxilliary of the Health and Welfare Services, and the table below shows the type of case and number dealt with during 1967. Total number of cases attended = 89 (78 in 1966).

Type of Case	1967	1966
Mental Illness	1	3
Maternity	6	1
Old Age and Infirmary	70	68
Chronic Illness	8	5
General Illness	1	1
Post-Operation	3	-
Accidents	-	-

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

WATERBURY AND CHILD WELFARE
1967

	CASTLE CLAY	HENSTRIDGE	MILBORNE PORT	WYTCANTON	BRUTON	TOTAL
No. of children who attended for the first time, under 1 year of age.	28	41	31	26	29	155
No. of children who attended during the year	74	221	78	95	66	534
Total attendances of children during the year	400	1,562	338	442	157	2,899
Average attendance of children per session	17	65	15	19	13	129
Total No. of consultations with Medical Officer	43	290	-	-	67	400
No. of medical sessions with Medical Officer	9	24	-	-	12	45
Total No. of sessions	23	24	23	24	12	106

A N N U A L R E P O R T
O F T H E
P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R .

To the Chairman and Members of the Wincanton Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

The work of the Department was upset by the resignation during the year of both Additional Public Health Inspectors. Fortunately there was not undue delay in finding replacements. I.A. MacTavish was replaced by G.C.Sinkins and J.E.Sisson by A.Royle.

Also, since the resignation, without replacement, of the junior shorthand typist in 1966, the clerical staff of two have been under pressure and although day-to-day work is carried out, recording and other similar work is either in arrears or not adequately covered in all cases. We have tried to overcome the problem by some streamlining of office routine but have found very little scope for this and I fear that a difficult situation may arise before long.

The total number of inspections was 4,421 made up as follows:-

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Dangerous Buildings and Demolition Sites...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Drainage, Sewers and Sewage Disposal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Rodent and other infestations.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Water Supplies	....	...	...	...	...	...	29
Sanitary Accommodation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
<u>New Buildings</u>							
Building Regulations & Town Planning.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2362
<u>Housing.</u>	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
<u>Grants.</u>	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
<u>Food & Drugs Act.</u>							
Meat inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	485
Food premises.	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
<u>Petroleum</u>	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
<u>Factories</u>	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
<u>Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act.</u>	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
<u>Waste Food Order</u>	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
<u>Miscellaneous.</u>	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
							4421
							=====

WATER SUPPLIES

The water supplies of the District have been generally satisfactory in both quality and quantity.

Routine sampling of the public supplies, both chemical and bacteriological, are undertaken by the Wessex Water Board and copies of the reports have been supplied.

Sampling has also been undertaken by this Department with the following results.

SUPPLY	RAW WATER				TREATED AFTER GOING INTO SUPPLY			
	BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL		BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	4	1	-	-	3	-	-	-

SEWERAGE

Following an Investigation Ministry approval for the Galhampton sewerage scheme is awaited.

I am concerned at the situation which arises through lack of sufficient prior approval powers, under Building Regulations or otherwise, to prevent new drainage systems being installed, especially sealed cesspools and, in some cases septic tanks serving a group of houses, which will be so unsatisfactory as to create a need for a sewerage scheme. It is not sufficient to rely on Nuisance action under the Public Health Act, 1936 when the installation was doomed to failure, or excessive running costs, from the start. Unless adequate prior approval powers are given to local authorities the list of new sewerage schemes needed in small villages will be unending.

HOUSING

Housing - Action under the Housing Acts.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected.....	173
(b) Total number of inspections for the purpose.....	255
2. (a) No. of houses (included under 1(a) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.....	22
(b) No. of inspections for this purpose.....	30
3. No. of houses in respect of which no action was necessary.....	71
4. No. of houses found in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (Sec.16 & 42).....	40
5. No. of houses (exclusive of those in 4) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation (Sec.9).....	62

Housing - Action under the Housing Acts.

Informal Action.

6. (a) No. of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action.....	13
(b) No. of houses demolished voluntarily or in consequence of informal action.....	3

Statutory Action (Housing Act).

7. (a) No. of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repair.....	NIL
(b) No. of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:-	
(i) By owner (Sec.10 to 26).....	7
(ii) By the L.A. in default (Sec.10).....	NIL

Statutory Action (Public Health Act).

8. (a) No. of houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repair.....	NIL
(b) No. of houses in which defects were remedied:-	
(i) By the owner.....	NIL
(ii) By the L.A. in default.....	NIL

Housing Act, Section 16/42.

9. (a) No. of houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 16.....	19
(b) No. of houses included in Clearance Areas.....	NIL
(c) No. of Demolition Orders.....	7
(d) No. of Closing Orders.....	9
(e) No. of houses demolished following action under 9(b) and (c)....	5
(f) No. of houses closed following action under 9(d).....	23
(g) No. of Undertakings Not to Use accepted.....	NIL
(h) No. of houses closed as a result of action under 9(g).....	NIL

Housing Act, Section 18.

10. (a) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	NIL
(b) No. of houses closed as a result of action under 10(a).....	NIL
(c) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which the Closing Orders were determined, the premises having been made fit.....	NIL

Housing Act, 1961.

11. Houses in multiple occupation. Notices served under:-	
(a) Section 15.....	NIL
(b) Section 16.....	NIL

Housing Act, 1961.

Overcrowding.

12. (a) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.....	NIL
(i) No. of families involved.....	NIL
(ii) No. of people involved.....	NIL
(b) (i) No. of cases abated during the year.....	NIL
(ii) No. of persons involved.....	NIL
(c) No. of cases having become overcrowded again, after the Local Authority have taken steps to abate the overcrowding.....	NIL

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

I append tables showing the progress since
the beginning of both schemes.

New Housing.

The following table gives details of the 104 dwellings erected during the year, the figures in brackets being those for 1966:-

	COUNCIL HOUSES				PRIVATE ENTERPRISE
	1 Bed Bungalows.	2 Bed Houses.	3 Bed Houses.	TOTAL	
ALFORD.	-	-	-	-	-
ANSFORD.	-	-	-	-	3
BRATTON SEYMOUR.	-	-	-	-	1
BRUTON.	-	-	-	-	1
CASTLE CARY.	-	-	-	-	5
CHARLTON HORETHORNE.	-	2	17	19	2
CHARLTON MUSGROVE.	-	-	-	-	-
CORTON DENHAM.	-	-	-	-	-
CUCKLINGTON.	-	-	-	-	-
HENSTRIDGE.	-	-	-	-	6
HOLTON.	-	-	-	-	3
LOVINGTON.	-	-	-	-	2
MILBORNE PORT.	20	1	-	21	25
NORTH CADBURY.	-	-	-	-	4
NORTH CHERITON.	-	-	-	-	1
PENSELWOOD.	-	-	-	-	3
PITCOMBE.	-	-	-	-	1
QUEEN CAMEL.	-	-	-	-	-
SHEPTON MONTAGUE.	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH BARROW.	-	-	-	-	-
SPARKFORD.	-	-	-	-	-
STOKE TRISTER.	-	-	-	-	2
TEMPLECOMBE.	-	-	-	-	-
WINCANTON.	-	-	-	-	5
	20	3	17	40 (19)	64 (88)

There were 12 Council Houses and 98 Private Enterprise Houses under construction at the end of the year.

During the year the tenants of 11 "Condemned" houses were rehoused in Council Houses.

There remains 27 occupied houses which are subject to Demolition Orders, Closing Orders or Undertakings Not to Use.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the area.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS - CARAVANS.

No real problem exists, except to establish which of the many caravans in existence actually need to be licensed.

STATUTORY AND INFORMAL ACTION (other than Housing)

Informal Action

In addition to 89 Informal Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year 26 have been served. Of the total of 115, 14 have been complied with.

Statutory Action

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Statutory Notices served.....	3
Statutory Notices Complied With.....	NIL

HOUSE REFUSE AND SALVAGE

The House Refuse scheme continues to operate by direct labour, using three 16/24 cubic yard rear loading vehicles.

Weekly collections are made in Ansford, Bruton, Castle Cary, Milborne Port and Wincanton, involving a population of 7,500. The remainder of the District, with the exception of a few outlying and isolated premises, has a collection each fortnight.

Refuse disposal is by tipping at Bowden and Sparkford and a salvage depot is in operation at Maperton.

Closet Accommodation

There were 14 Pail to Water closet conversions, 4 Chemical to Water closet conversions and 1 Vault to Water-closet conversion during the year.

Public Conveniences.

There are six public conveniences in the District. One each at Bruton and Milborne Port, two each at Castle Cary and Wincanton.

FOOD

- (1) The number and type of food premises in the District are as follows:-

Hotels and Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Grocery Stores (inc. greengroceries & Village Stores).	...							72
Butcheries..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Confectioneries...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Cafes..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Fried Fish and Wet Fish Shops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Licensed Slaughterhouses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Egg Packing and Poultry Plucking Stations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Canteens and School Meals Kitchens..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Wholesale Groceries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

- (2) The number of Food Premises registered and operating under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, is 116 +

For the sale of Ice-Cream:-

Groceries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Confectioneries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dairies...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Works Canteen..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
								97

For the sale of Fried Fish... .. 7 7

For Sausage Making 13 13

117 +

+ (One premises is registered under two headings)

No. of Registered Dairies 6

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

108 inspections were made, an improvement on last year despite interruptions due to staff changes. I hope that this trend can be maintained.

Miscellaneous Foods.

During the year 650 tins and packages of various foodstuffs, weighing 14 cwts. 22 lbs. 5 ozs. were condemned. These foods were disposed of by burial at the Refuse tip.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Progress has been maintained with inspections under this Act. A total of 106 visits have been made during the year.

A further 9 general inspections have been carried out which, together with previous years' total of 66 general inspections, leaves 34 of the present total of 109 registered premises to be inspected for the first time under this Act.

I had hoped to show better progress in spite of staff changes during the year.

MEAT

A hundred per-cent inspection of meat has been maintained, with the results shown in the following table.

	Cattle excl. Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Goats	Pigs
Number Killed	660	866	1203	1755	2	133
Number Inspected	660	866	1203	1755	2	133
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	22	39	16	1	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	82	599	25	240	NIL	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected.	12.4	71.7	5.3	14.6	50.	22.6
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	. 75
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration.	1	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Generalized and totally condemned.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

RODENT CONTROL

No charge is made for operations at dwellings.

Charges based on the actual cost of operations continue to be made in respect of business and agricultural premises.

The sewers, sewage works and refuse tips are all subject to regular treatment.

The summary of operations is given in the following table:-

	CLASS OF PROPERTY			
	L.A.	D.H's.	Business	Agric.
Prevalance of rats and/or mice	22	219	18	39
Number infested by:-				
Rats - Major 	1	1	1	10
- Minor 	20	192	16	28
Mice - Major 	-	-	-	-
- Minor 	1	26	1	-
Number of properties inspected	30	252	27	54
Number of properties treated	22	219	18	39

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. BEALING.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

